UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2836
(NER/77/004)
28 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGER

Project title and number:	National Planning (NER/77/004)
Executing Agency:	United Nations
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Planning
Date of approval:	March 1978
Estimated starting date for project operations:	January 1978
Duration:	Two years
Estimated value of the Government additional input expressed in US dollars:	$253 500 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP additional contribution:	$708 900
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

1. Background

1. All formal national planning activities having been interrupted in the mid-seventies during the severe Sahelian drought, the Government of Niger has decided to prepare a new development plan for the country. This plan is to be an instrument of co-ordination, programming and mobilizing of natural and human resources.

2. As Niger is still lacking experienced personnel to prepare this development plan, UNDP has been requested to assist. The new project resulting from this request is complementary to other UNDP or UNFPA projects in the field of planning such as: Assistance in Regional Planning (NER/75/007), Population Census (NER/72/P01)[1/], Statistiques Agropastorales (NER/74/001), and Cartographie des Sols (NER/75/009)[2/]. The regional planning project (NER/75/007), in particular, which is scheduled to continue until 1981, will co-operate very closely with the new project which will be concentrated on the national planning service of the Planning Ministry.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/83.
2/ DP/PROJECTS/2610.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives of the project are to assist the Ministry of Planning in the preparation of the future plan for the economic and social development of the country. The project will also train national staff, mainly by on-the-job teamwork while preparing the new development plan.

III. Inputs

4. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of 5 experts: (principal planning economist, national accounting expert, internal trade planning expert, expert in planning of transport and communications, and expert in industrial planning). The project will also provide financing for a number of special studies to be carried out under sub-contract, as well as some equipment and miscellaneous items.

5. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government of Niger will make available national personnel to work closely with the international experts in the preparation of the new plan. In addition to this, the Government will provide funds to finance some additional studies which are preliminary to the preparation of the new development plan.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	588 620
Subcontracts	71 640
Equipment	33 640
Miscellaneous	15 000
	708 900

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $245,500 in kind (local currency).

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2837
(NER/78/006)
28 February 1980
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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGER

Tsetse Fly Control (Phase II)
(NER/78/006)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	December 1978
Starting date of project activities:	September 1978
Planned completion date:	February 1981
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Rural Development
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$515 700
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Trypanosomiasis still affects a large part of Niger bordering on Benin and Upper Volta, in particular the region located in the south of Say. It is estimated that about 400,000 head of cattle live permanently or move in this area infested by the tsetse fly and that each year a fourth of the animals become infected by the trypanosomes. The yearly economic losses resulting from this sickness are extremely heavy.

2. The region situated between the Niger River and the Benin and Upper Volta borders is also an area plagued by onchocerciasis. As a result, it is scantily populated in spite of its good agricultural soils with important agricultural potentialities.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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A regional control programme against onchocerciasis is being implemented in this area under the aegis of the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) and UNDP. This programme, once achieved, will lead to human resettlements in the infested region. It is, however, obvious that the economic development of the region could only be achieved if measures are taken to enable an association to be made between agriculture and cattle-breeding, and that this association is only possible provided that animal trypanosomiasis can be previously eradicated.

3. Since 1975 UNDP has financed preliminary studies (NER/74/002) and a first phase project (NER/75/005)[1/]. The objectives of these projects were to eradicate the tsetse fly from infested areas in South-Western Niger through a helicopter spraying campaign. UNDP assistance for the present Phase II project has been approved to consolidate the results of the first phase and to refine the methods used to eradicate the danger of animal trypanosomiasis.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The long-term objective of the project is to stimulate the socio-economic development of the southern region of Niger, by increasing animal production and to integrate the latter within the agricultural economy.

5. The more immediate objective of the project is to bring the trypanosomiasis disease under control by eliminating the tsetse fly from a critical zone through a helicopter spraying campaign, the installation of barren-land zones to stop reinvasion, and the training of national personnel in maintaining a control system designed to prevent reinfestation by the tsetse fly.

III. Inputs

6. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of one specialist in tsetse fly control, consultancy services, subcontracts for the use of helicopters, insecticides and equipment.

7. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government will provide a veterinarian and an adequate number of other national staff, vehicles, spraying equipment and funds for miscellaneous maintenance expenditure.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	408 200
Subcontracts	6 000
Equipment	35 700
Miscellaneous	65 800
	515 700

9. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $175,600 in kind (local currency).

1/ DP/PROJECTS/1466

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2631
(NER/79/008)
28 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGER

Assistance au Ministère de la Fonction Publique et du Travail (NER/79/008)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	July 1979
Starting date of project activities:	July 1979
Planned completion date:	June 1981
To be executed by:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Ministère de la Fonction Publique et du Travail
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$ 1 398 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In order to promote its policy of economic and social independence, the Government of Niger has decided to reinforce its national professional training institutions, and more particularly the "Ecole National d'Administration (ENA)" where most of its civil servants and managers of semi-public and private enterprises are being trained.

2. Since 1965, UNDP has given technical assistance to ENA, in three successive projects (NER/65/503[1], NER/71/520 (Phase II)[2], and NER/77/001 (Phase III)[3]. The objectives of Phase III, which was completed in June 1979, were to improve the country's capacity in administrative management through a training programme of Niger nationals at the E.N.A.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

1/ DP/R.10/Add.37.

2/ DP/GC/R.11/Add.76 and Corr.1., DP/PROJECTS/442.

3/ DP/PROJECTS/1042.

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School. At the same time it was envisaged that a large part of the responsibilities for teaching at the ENA would be transferred to national teaching staff.

3. Having benefited from UNDP assistance to ENA for 14 years, the Government has taken over the responsibility for administering the school. As regards the teaching at ENA, over 60 per cent was being carried out by national staff in 1979 compared with only 35 per cent in 1976. This achievement is attributable to effective implementation of the Phase III project (NER/77/001) during which the project was revised to take into account the needs and realities of Niger, especially the Government's ability to staff and finance the school on cessation of UNDP funding.

4. Although the Government is phasing out international assistance to ENA, further assistance has been requested for a limited period of two years, permitting UNDP assistance to be phased out as part of the present UNDP project that is focusing on the Civil Service Ministry (Ministère de la Fonction Publique et du Travail), rather than on ENA.

II. Objectives and activities

5. The immediate objective of the project is to assist the "Ministère de la Fonction Publique et du Travail" in the areas of organization and methods, personnel management, data processing and in-service training. In addition to this, the project will continue to provide teaching assistance to ENA to be phased out gradually over a two-year period.

III. Inputs

6. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of seven experts in the areas of organization and methods, personnel management, data processing, in-service training and public administration. Furthermore, four associate experts, three United Nations Volunteers, and a total of 193.5 man-months for fellowships are foreseen. Some equipment and miscellaneous expenditure are also included in the UNDP inputs.

7. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government of Niger will provide project offices in the Ministry, as well as national staff to replace the experts at the end of the project.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	1 162 300
Training	181 200
Equipment	35 000
Miscellaneous	20 000
	1 398 500

9. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $476,400 (in local currency).

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2839
(MLI/76/004)
28 February 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MALI

Groundwater Development in Rural Areas (Phase III) (Supplementary Assistance) (MLI/76/004)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	March 1979
Starting date of project activities:	January 1977 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1982
To be executed by:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Industrial Development and Tourism
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$329 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In June 1967, UNDP assistance for the project, Strengthening of Government Services for Groundwater Exploration and Development (MLI/67/507)1/ was approved. In 1973, the full force of the Sahelian drought began to be felt in Mali. To counteract the effects, the Government decided to extend the project with the principal purpose of providing the support needed to handle the large-scale assistance the Republic of Mali was to receive for research, construction and digging of wells. A phase II project (MLI/74/001) was subsequently approved in May 1974 which ended at the close of 1976.

1/ DP/SF/R.4/Add.27,

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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2. The problem of water supply, both for production and for the population, however, continues to be of the utmost importance to the Malian economy, particularly in view of the recent drought. Consequently, one of the priority objectives of the Government in its national and regional strategy is to prevent the country's economy from again being exposed to the consequences of such disasters.

3. In the light of the success already achieved in the previous projects, the Government requested UNDP for continued assistance in the present Phase III project in which other agencies of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) would also be involved. Such assistance was approved in 1977 2/. Supplementary assistance has now been approved primarily to reflect the actual expenses incurred by the project in 1977 and also to take into account the new pro forma cost of experts starting from 1978. It does not change in any way the conception of the project nor the activities originally approved for it.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The long-term objective of the project continues to be the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the rural populations, in particular health conditions, by providing them, as well as their livestock, with an adequate quantity of potable water and thus preventing, or at least reducing, the effects of any recurrence of a drought.

5. The short-term objectives remain to: (a) increase the pysical and human resources of the Groundwater Division and in particular to increase the number of drilling rigs available to the Department of Water Resources and Energy; (b) carry out hydrogeological surveys to identify water points; (c) drill approximately 2,000 boreholes; (d) install pumps at as many productive boreholes as possible and ensure their maintenance for an initial period; and (e) train national staff to operate drilling units.

III. Inputs

6. UNDP will continue to be responsible for the principal operations of the project, through the provision of experts, drillers, the training of local personnel on the spot and abroad, the supply of the drilling equipment and other related operational expenses.

7. The Government will put at the disposal of the project a sizeable number of technical staff (hydrogeologists, drilling engineer, drillers, etc.) as well as health staff (sanitary engineer, sanitary agents, etc.), expendable and non-expendable materials and operational funds.

2/ DP/PROJECTS/1839.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved $	Present approval $	Total approved $
Personnel	3 239 685	168 147	3 407 832
Training	21 660	7 860	29 520
Equipment	2 353 723	48 643	2 402 366
Miscellaneous	197 500	104 650	302 150
	5 812 568	329 300	6 141 868

9. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $1,360,800 in kind.